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International Court of Justice

H1173-0002

N E U R A T H

JEWISH DECREES

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3902-PS
OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Ordinance
of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia on Jewish property.
Dated 21 June 1939.

On the basis of the decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor regarding the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated 16 March 1939, Article 5, it is decreed:

Article 1.

(1) The disposition over real estate, title to real estate, industrial plants and participations in such, the disposition over securities of any kind as well as the leasing of real estate and industrial plants and the transfer of leasehold rights of any kind are permitted to Jews, Jewish undertakings and associations of Jewish persons only by special written permission. The same applies to obligations in connection with dispositions over the said objects.

(2) If the transaction is sanctioned, the permission also applies to the corresponding final transaction.

(3) Legal transactons violating the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 or undertaken for the purpose of evasion of these orders are legally invalid.

Article 2.

(1) The Reich Protector grants the permission according to Clause 1. He can transfer his authority wholly or in part to other Departments.

(2) If the permission is to be granted by a Department other than that of the Reich Protector, appeal to the Reich Protector against the decision is permissible within two weeks after notification. The appeal is to be lodged with the Department which made the decision. The Reich Protector can order that under certain circumstances the right to appeal does not apply.

Article 3.

(1) Jews, Jewish undertakings and associations of Jewish persons must register with the competent Oberlandrat by 31st July 1939 agricultural or forestry real estate solely or jointly owned by them or leased by them.

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Article 4.

(1) The acquisition of real estate and titles to real estate, of participations in trade undertakings and of securities as well as the taking ovdr and new establishment of industrial factories and the leasing of real estate is prohibited to Jews, Jewish undertakings and associations of Jewish persons.

(2) The provision of Article 1, Paragraph 3 likewise applies.

Article 5.

(1) Jews, Jewish undertakings and associations of Jewish persons must register by 31st July 1939 with the National-bank or Departments determined by it, objects in gold, platinum and silver as well as precious stones and pearls solely or jointly owned by them.

(2) The acquisition, the sale and the pawning of the objects indicated in Paragraph 1 is forbidden to them.

(3) The same applies to other jewelry and art objects where the value of the individual object or a collection of objects exceeds the amount of 10,000 K.

Article 6.

A person is considered a Jew:

a) if he is descended from at least three full-blooded Jewis grandparents. A grandparent is automatically considered to be a full-blooded Jew if he belongs or belonged to the Jewish religious congregation;

b) A Jewish half-breed who is descended from two full-blooded Jewish grandparents is considered a Jew,
   1. if on 15/9/1935. he belonged to the Jewish religious congregation or was later accepted into same,
   2. if on 15/9/1935 he was married to a Jew or later married one,
   3. if he is descended from a marriage entered into with a Jew (paragraph a), which was entered into after 15/9/1935,
   4. if he originates from an ex-marital relationship with a Jew (Paragraph a) and was illegitimately born after 31 July 1936.

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Article 7.

(1) An undertaking is considered Jewish if the owner is a Jew (Article 6).

(2) The undertaking of a public trading company or a limited liability company (Kommanditgesellschaft) is considered Jewish if one or more responsible associates are Jews.

(3) The undertaking of a legal entity is considered Jewish:

a) if one or more of the persons who are the lawful representatives or one or more of the members of the board of administration or of the supervisory board are Jews,

b) if Jews have a controlling interest through capital or voting rights, A controlling interest through capital exists if more than one quarter of the capital belongs to Jews, a controlling interest through voting rights exists if the voting rights of the Jews reach half of the total voting rights.

(4) The provisions of paragraph 3 likewise apply to companies with mining rights who do not possess any corporate rights.

(5) If in a Company (Aktiengesellschaft) or a Limited Liability Company (Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien) on the 15th March 1939 no member of the board of directors, of the board of administration or of the supervisory board was a Jew, it is assumed that Jews have no controlling interest through capital or voting rights (paragraph 3). The contrary assumption applies if on the date mentioned one or more members of the board of directors, of the board of administration or of the supervisory board were Jews.

(6) An undertaking is also considered Jewish if it is actually under the controlling influence of Jews.

(7) The branch of a Jewish undertaking is considered a Jewish undertaking.

(8) The branch of a non-Jewish undertaking is considered a Jewish undertaking if the manager or one of several managers of the branch is a Jew.

Article 8.

The provisions of Article 7 likewise apply to associations of Jewish persons.

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Article 9.

(1) The Reich Protector can in cases which appear to him suitable, appoint trustees who are under his supervision and direction. Likewise the Reich Protector can withdraw confidential representatives (Vertrauensmänner) and sequestrators installed in accordance with the laws of the Protectorate.

(2) As far as the assets as indicated in Article 1 of this ordinance are concerned, the Reich Protector has the sole right to appoint trustees.

(3) The Reich Protector determines the rights and obligations of the trustees.

(4) So far as the Reich Protector uses his authority in accordance with Paragraphs 1 and 3, the provisions in force in the Protectorate regarding confidential representatives and sequestrators do not apply.

Article 10.

(1) Whoever violates this ordinance or provisions decreed for the execution thereof is punished with imprisonment and a fine or with one of these penalties. Likewise whoever evades the provisions of this ordinance or the provisions decreed for the execution thereof will be punished.

(2) Attempt is punishable.

(3) Prosecution also on the basis of other penal provisions remains unaffected.

(4) Besides the penalty, the confiscation of the property can be permitted as far as it is the object of the punishable action. If no specified person can be prosecuted, the confiscation of the property can also independently be permitted.

(5) The general provisions of the Reich German penal code are applicable.

(6) The investigation of and the final decision in these punishable offences is the task of the German courts of justice who are the competent authorities in accordance with the general Reich Law.

(7) Finally the provisions in force for the German courts of justice in the Protectorate are to be applied so far as there is no other provision.

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Article 11.

(1) The Reich Protector can decree provisions purporting to enactment and supplementation.

(2) The ordinances of the Chief of Civil Administration in Bruenn regarding the abstaining from inadmissible interference in the economy in the land of Moravia dated 20 March 1939 and regarding the prohibition of sales of Jewish real estate in the land of Moravia dated 22 March 1939, as well as the ordinance of the Chief of Civil Administration in Prague regarding statutes in connection with Jewish property of all kinds dated 29 March 1939 become void upon this ordinance becoming effective.

Article 12.

(1) This ordinance become effective on 22 June 1939.

(2) The provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 4 apply retroactively from 15 March 1939 with the proviso that transactions requiring approval which have in the meantime been carried out are ineffectual so long as permission has not been subsequently granted.

(3) Exceptional permissions granted by the Chiefs of Civil Administration in Prague and Bruenn in accordance with the ordinances dated 20, 22 and 29 March 1939 are considered as permissions in the meaning of this ordinance. The persons already appointed by the Oberlandrats for the care of trustee tasks are to be regarded retroactively as trustees in the sense of this Ordinance.

Prague, 21 June 1939.

The Reich Protector
in Bohemia and Moravia

signed: Freiherr von Neurath

I THEODORE LIT, X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. 3902- PS.

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

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H1173-0008

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3907-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Third Enactment Decree of the Ordinance of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia regarding Jewish Property, dated 21 June 1939

(VBlRPROT. Page 45)
of 26 January 1940

By virtue of article 11, paragraph 1 of the ordinance of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia regarding Jewish property of 21 June 1939 it is decreed:

Article I

(1) Jews, Jewish enterprises and Jewish associations of persons may with special written permission sell objects made out of gold, platinum and silver, as well as precious stones and pearls which they own or partly own, to the

Hadega, Handelsgesellschaft m.b.h.
Prag II, Hybernergasse 32 (n)

(Verwaltungsstelle). The same is true for any other jewelery and objects of art if the value of the individual object or a collection of objects is more than K 10,000.-.

(2) Rights of third persons in the objects mentioned in section 1 do not prevent the sale: the proceeds of the sale take the place of the sold object.

Article 2

Application for granting of permission is to be made with the Verwertungsstelle. Permission will be granted by the Reich Protector.

Article 3

The provision of article 1 applies to the transfer of the ownership of said objects by way of execution or by virtue of a claim of third parties.

Article 4

Persons who, by not registering said objects have made themselves subject to punishment, will obtain exemption from punishment if they ask for permission to sell the valuables to which the punishment refers by 31 March 1940. Penalprocedures already started will be discontinued under these conditions.

Prague 26 January 1940

The Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia
per signed K. H. Frank
State Secretary

H1173-0009

I THEODORE LIT X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3907-PS.

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

H1173-0010

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3903-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Fourth Enactment Decree of the Ordinance of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia regarding Jewish Property, dated 21 June 1939

(VBlRProt. Page 45)

of 7 February 1940

By virtue of article 11, paragraph 1 of the ordinance of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia regarding Jewish property of June 21, 1939 (VBlRProt. Page 45) it is decreed:

Article 1

(1) Jewish enterprises, including handicraft shops, have to register their capital, whether in the country or abroad, according to the statute of 31 December 1939.

(2) The following enterprises must also register:

a) those whose passing into non-Jewish ownership has not as yet been approved according to article 1 of the decree

b) those enterprises where the suspicion of Jewish ownership according to article 7 of the decree cannot be disproved.

(3) The following Jewish enterprises are not Jewish in the sense of this decree:

a) Jewish migratory businesses, including Jewish peddler

b) the practicing of a free trade as such,

Article 2

(1) In the case of companies owned by persons all owners are required to register; in case of corporations all authorized persons have to register.

(2) Anybody who has legally taken over the administration of property falling under the regulations mentioned in article 1 must also register.

(3) If, according to sections 1 and 2 various persons have to register, they have to do so together, even if one person is not Jewish.

(4) In place of the persons mentioned in section 1 the duty to register falls on those who according to law or official regulation are taking care of property which falls under the regulations of article 1, particularly the legal representative, people taking care of the business in absence of the owner, administrators of bankrupt estates. In the case of

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Jewish businesses which are under the management of a trustee appointed according to regulations or a confidential representatives appointed according to the laws of the protectorat or a sequestrator, the duty to register falls on these persons.

Article 3

(1) Jews and Jewish associations of persons must register by 15 March 1940 the real estate they own, real property and similar rights in so far as registration has n t as yet been made according to article 3. The same is true for real estate, real property and similar rights which belong to the spouse of a Jew.
(2) Article 2 ll be applied where fitting.

Article 4

(1) Jews and Jewish associations of persons must register by 15 March 1940 all stocks, shares and interests of any kind which they owned on 1 March 1940. The same is true for stocks, shares and interests which belong to the spouse of a Jew.
(2) Article 2 will be applied where fitting.

Article 5

(1) Registration has to be made on an official form which is to be obtained from the Bezirkshauptmann. Registration has to be handed in to the latter before 15 March 1940.
(2) Decisive for the competence of the Bezirkshauptmann is:
a) The seat of the enterprise for registration according to article 1.
b) The location of the real estate for registration according to article 3.
c) The residence of the registrating person for registration according to article 4.

Prague 7 February 1940

The Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia
per:
signed: K. H. Frank
State secretary

I, THEODORE LIT, X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3903-PS.

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

H1173-0012

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3904-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Fifth Enactment Decree

to Ordinance of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia regarding Jewish Property dated 21 June 1939. (Verordnungsblatt of the Reich Protectorate, Page 45.)

Dated 2 March 1940.

On the basis of Article 11, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia regarding Jewish propert dated 21 June 1939 (Verordnungsblatt of the Reich Protectorate Page 45) it is ordered that:

Article 1.

(1) Jews, Jewish undertakings and associations of Jewish perso must within two weeks from the time this decree becomes effective, deposit in a deposit in their own name, with a Foreign Exchange Ban (Devisenbank), shares, mining shares, fixed interest securities and securities of a similar kind which are in their sole ownership, joi ownership or held by them. Insofar as such securities are newly acquired they are to be deposited in such a deposit within two week from the time of acquisition.

(2) The same obligation applies to the non-Jewish holder of such securities.

(3) The existing rights to the securities remain unchanged by delivering them.

Article 2.

The provision of Article 1 applies also to objects made of gold, platinum or silver as well as precious stone and pearls.

Article 3.

So far as such deposits at a Foreign Exchange Bank already exist, the person having title thereto must inform the bank in writing within two weeks from the time this decree becomes effectiv that the objects are in Jewish ownership or possession.

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Article 4.

Jewish deposits as defined in Articles 1 and 2 are to be marked as such.

Clause 5.

The delivering up of Jewish deposits requires permission therefor. The permission is granted by the Reich Protector.

Clause 6.

This decree does not apply to Jews who are nationals of foreign countries.

Clause 7.

The Reich Protector can permit exceptions to obligation to deposit.

Prague. 2 March 1940

The Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.

By order

R.H. Frank.

Secretary of State

I, THEODORE LIT, X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. 3904-PS.

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

H1173 - 0014

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3905-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Sixth Enactment Decree of the Order of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia of 21 June 1939 concerning Jewish Assets.

Of 29 March 1940.

By virtue of article 2, paragraph 1, articles 9 and 11, paragraph 1, of the order of the Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia of 21 Jun 1939 concerning the Jewish property, it is ordered:

Article 1

The first enactment decree of 21 June 1939 and Art.1, paragraph 1 of the second enactment decree of 8 December 1939 are modified as follows: "Authority to issue permits according to paragraph 1 of the decree is assigned to the Supreme Land-councillors(Oberlandraete). Excepted herefrom are:

1. Economic establishments having over 100 workers and employees or a yearly turnover of more than 3 million crowns and participation in such establishments.
2. Banks.
3. Insurance companies.
4. Securities.
5. Aside from the establishments under number 1,

   Business establishments of the food industry of the following natu

   Wholesale food,

   Sale of seeds and forage,

   Mills of all kinds,

   Breweries,

   Malt factories

   Yeast factories

   Sugar factories and sugar refineries,

   Distilleries,

   Vinegar factories,

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Spirits factories,

Dairies,

Establishments for the manufacturing and obtaining of animal and plant oils and fats, inasmuch as these products serve human and animal nutrition (for instance margarine factories, artificial edil fat factories, oil presses etc.)

6. Aside from the establishments under number 1, lumber establishments as follows: wood-working establishments (f.l. saw-mills, veneer and barrierplank-factories etc.) Wood consuming plants (f.l. inlaid floor, barrel, box, furniture factories etc.)
Lumber dealers, lumber brokers and representatives.
Dealers in forestry plants, forestry seeds and foresty by-products (f.l. tannery products, resin etc.)"

Article 2

The above provisions will be effective as of 21 June 1939; Decision entered by the "Oberlandraete" based on the previous regulations before the announcement of the sixth enactment decree will not be affected.

Prague, 29 March 1940

The Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia

By order

Dr. von Burgsdorff

Under-secretary of State

I, THEODORE LIT, X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, ant that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No.3905-PS.

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

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H1173-0016

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO, 3906-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Eighth Enactment Decree of the Reichsprotector for Bohemia and Moravia regarding Jewish property of 21 June 1939

(VBLRP page 45)

16 September 1940

By virtue of Article 11, paragraph 1 of the decree of the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia regarding the Jewish property, of 21 June 1939 it is decreed:

Article 1.

1) Jews, Jewish enterprises and Jewish associations of persons have to declare up to 15 November 1940 securities in their possession or partly in their possession in the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia with the exception of securities named in Article 3 of the second enactment decree of the 8 December 1939 (E VBlRP., page 318)

2) Article 2 of the fourth enactment decree of 7 February 1940 (VBlRP., page 45) is applicable. The duty of declaratio is borne also by foreign exchange Bank, in whose depositary according to Article 1 of the Fifth enactment decree of 2 March 1940 (VBlRP., page 81) the securities have been placed.

Article 2.

When a declaration has been made in conformity with the fourth enactment decree it need not be repeated.

Article 3.

The declaration is made according to the status on 1 November 1940.

Article 4.

The declaration has to be made on an official blank which is to be available at the foreign exchange banks. It has tob handed in at the Reichs protector's. So far as the securitie are lying in the depositary of a foreign exchange bank, the declarations are to be handed in up to 1 November 1940 for revision and further direction.

Article 5.

To declaration duty are further subjected securities belonging to a non-Jewish spouse of a Jew, who on 1 November 1940 is not divorced or separated. These declarations have to be especially ear marked.

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Article 6.

Likewise Jews, Jewish enterprises and Jewish associations of persons, as well as non Jews married to Jews have to declare in the future any newly acquired possession or co-possession of securities within one month from the date of acquisition.

Article 7.

Also every acquisition by Jews or non Jews married to a Jew which took place after the expiration of the registratio period is subject to the registration requirement of the fourth enactment decree. The registration is to be filed within two weeks of the date of the acquisition.

Prague, 16 September 1940
The Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia,
Baron von Neurath.

I, THEODORE LIT X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 3906-

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X046 185

H1173 - 0018

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3909-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DECREE

for the enactment of the Third Order on the basis of the Decree concerning the registration of Jewish property.

Dated 23 December 1940.

Reichsgesetzblatt I, Page 2, issued on 2.1.1941.)

In accordance with Article 3 of the Third Order on the basis of the Ordinance regarding registration of Jewish property dated 21 February 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, Page 282) the following is order in agreement with the Reich Ministers concerned:

Article I

(1) The Third Order on the basis of the Decree regarding the registration of Jewish property applies to Jews who were former Czechoslovakian nationals, who possess or did possess citizenship in a community of the former Czechoslovakian countries Bohemia and Moravia, unless they have acquired another nationality before this decree becomes effective.

(2) The persons indicated in Paragraph 1 must, within two weeks from the time this decree becomes effective, deliver objects of gold platinum or silver as well as precious stones and pearls which are i their ownership, to the public purchasing office (StaedtischePfand-leihanstalt (Municipal Pawn Establishment) Department III -Head Offi Berlin N.E.55, Danziger Strasse 64) established by the Reich in accordance with Article 14 of the Decree concerning the depositing of Jewish property.

Article 2

This decree becomes effective on the day of its promulgation.

Berlin, 23 December 1940

The Reich Economic Minister

By Order

Dr.Landfried.

I, THEODORE LIT, X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No.3909-PS.

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

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H1173-0019

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3910-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

FOURTH DECREE

for the execution of the Ordinance concerning the depositing of Jewish property.

Dated 27 December 1940.

(Reichsgesetzblatt I, Page 2, issued on 2/1/1941.)

In accordance with Article 1 of the Second Order on the basis of the Decree concerning the registration of Jewish property dated 24 November 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1, Page 1668), the following is ordered in agreement with the Reich Ministers concerned, for the purpose of the execution of the Ordinance concerning the depositing of Jewish property dated 3 December 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1, Page 1709):

Article 1

(1) The provisions of Articles III and IV of the Decree concerning the depositing of Jewish property apply to Jews who were former Czechoslovakian nationals, who possess or did possess citizenship in a community of the former Czechoslovakian countries Bohemia and Moravia, unless they have acquired another nationality before this decree become effective.

(2) The persons indicated in Paragraph 1 must deposit within one week from the time this Decree becomes effective, the whole of their shares, mining shares, fixed interest securities and similar securities in a deposit with a Foreign Exchange Bank (Devisenbank).

(3) The time when this Decree becomes effective supersedes the time fixed in Article 14, Paragraph 1, second sentence, of the Decree for the depositing of Jewish property.

Article 2

This Ordinance becomes effective on the day of its promulgation.

Berlin, 27 December 1940.

The Reich Minister of Economics
By Order
Dr. Lanfried.

The Reich Minister of the Interior
By Order
Dr. Stuckart.

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I, THEODORE LIT X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3910-PS.

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3968-PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

D E C R E E

of the Reich-Protector in Bohemia and Moravia regarding the letting of premises used by Jews for commercial purposes.

2 May 1941 page 239.

By virtue of article 1 of the decree concerning the "Rechtsetzungsrecht" in the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia of 7 June 1939 (Reichsgesetzbl. I p.1039) the following is ordained:

Article 1.

(1) The letting again of premises and real estate, which after January 1940 had been rented for commercial purposes by a Jew or a Jewish enterprise (article 6 and 7 of the decree of 21 June 1939 concerning the property of Jews - VBlR Prot.p.45) is subject to the approval of the Oberlandrat. This includes leases which were signed befor this decree went into effect 1 April 1940.

(2) Competent is the Oberlandrat in whose district the leased premises are located.

Article 2.

(1) For reasons of public interest the Oberlandrat can give written notice to the one who let and the one who rented that the lease will terminate and the occupant has to clear out on a set date. If the occupant has not vacated when the time given in the notice expires, the Oberlandrat can obtain a court order for compulsory evacuation. Expenses for such proceedings are to be paid by the tenant.

(2) If the tenant carries on a commercial enterprise, its transfer is to be decided upon by the Oberlandrat.

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Article 3.

(1) The lessor has to arrange for a new lease going into effect on a date set by the Oberlandrat with a tenant to be named by the Oberlandrat. Such a lease can only be terminated by the lessor with the consent of the Oberlandrat.

(2)Leases not in conformity with these provisions or evading them are void.

Article 4.

Articles 2 and 3 are not applied in cases where a written consent (art.1) of the Oberlandrat has been obtained.

Article 5.

The provisions of this decree do apply accordingly to leases and letting for other uses and also when the lessor uses the rented premises not only temporarily for his own purposes.

Article 6.

Measures taken according to this decree do not entitle to claims for damages.

Article 7.

The Reich-Protector is authorised to issue orders of an executive or supplementary nature.

Article 8.

(1) He who violates the provisionsof this decree or the orders issued for its execution or supplementary orders, will be sentenced to jail and a fine or to one of these. Those who evade the named provisions will meet with the same punishment.

(2) The attempt is punishable.

(3) Prosecution based on other articles of the penal code remain un-affected.

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Article 9.

This decree takes effect with its proclamation.

Prague, 2 May 1941

The Reich-Protector in Bohemia and Moravia

By order

Dr. von B u r g s d o r f f,
Under-secretary of State

I, Dr.Karl NEUMANN, Br.Exp.F.Permit No.112293, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3968-PS.

23 May 1946

Dr.Karl NEUMANN,
Br.Exp.F.Permit No.112293.

H1173-0024

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3913-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Annual Set 1940

Collection of Laws and Decrees in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.
Part 44. Issued April 24, 1940.

FIRST PART

136.

Government decree dated 4 July 1939 on the legal position of Jews in public life.

Para. 4.

Jews cannot, as long as no other orders are issued, carry out any functions in judicature or in public administration with exception of functions in religious Jewish organizations. In particular they cannot be:

1. Members of legal institutions, organs of public corporations or members of assembly organs of such corporations;
2. Members of other institutions and commissions established for the carrying out or for the support of the public administration;
3. Members of chartered educational institutions.
4. Employees in active service with the Protectorate and with other public agencies, mentioned in para. 1, 25, and 26 Government decree of 21 December 1938, No. 379 Sb. on personnel conditions in public administration.
5. Teachers, or private university professors;
6. Teachers or other employees in public schools with the exception of schools exclusively for Jews;
7. Members of public scientific institutions, learned societies and other public institutions of a scientific character;
8. Justices of the peace, assessors of patent courts, assessors of labor courts, assessors or members of courts of arbitration, jurors, assessors of courts of aldermen or juvenile courts.
9. Notaries, (candidates for notary), legal interpreters, court or official experts, public custodians, superintendants, trustees or guardians, if the trusteeship or guardianship does not concern Jews or organizations and institutions representing exclusively or predominately Jewish interests;

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10. Civil technicians and licensed mine engineers.

11. Stock brokers.

Jews cannot be, as long as no other orders are issued:

1. Attorneys at law, candidates for legal professions, attorneys at law in criminal matters, patent lawyers (candidates for patent lawyership)
2. Physicians, veterinarians and druggists;
3. Active artists in institutions and enterprises performing art (such as theaters, movie enterprises), leading elements in the administration of such institutions and enterprises, members of administrative and controlling organs of such institutions and enterprises;
4. Editors of periodicals, with the exception of periodicals for Jews and designated as such.

The Jews must not take part in political life, neither are they permitted to be members of associations and other agencies of social, cultural and economic life. This does not apply to their participation in organizations, business enterprises, and associations and other corporations compulsory for Jews and designated as such.

Para. 5.

1) Jewish employees in active service of the Protectorate or other public agencies, mentioned in para. 1., Constitutional Decree No 379/1938 Sb, are to be permanently pensioned. Their contracts are to be cancelled; the employee receives a compensation in form of one month's salary.

2) The regulation of the above paragraph applies accordingly to employees being permanently employed, to their employers applies para. 25, Constitutional Decree No. 379/1938 Sb.

3) Contracts held by Jews with employers mentioned in para. 4 are to be cancelled;

4) Measure according to articles 1, 2 and 3 have to be carried out in three months from the day of publication of these decrees, at the latest.

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SECOND PART.

Special decrees on the restriction of Jews in some branches of public life. Exclusion of the Jews from being lawyers, notaries, defense counsels in penal affairs and patent attorneys.

Para. 7.

1) The Board of Lawyers will order the cancellation of Jewish lawyers from the register of lawyers and the cancellation of Jewish [illegible] candidates for the bar from the register of candidates for the bar.

Para. 16.

The Ministry of Justice shall remove Jewish notaries from their office within three months of the day of publication of this decree at the latest. The Ministry of Justice may however permit a Jewish notary to continue in his office, that is for a limited period of time, if there are special reasons for it.

2) Jewish candidates for notaryship will be excluded from the preliminary notary practise at the end of the calendar semester following the publication of this decree.

Para. 17

The President of the Supreme Court shall order the cancellation of Jewish defense counsels from the register of defense councels in penal affairs and if the defense counsel is a barrister, as soon as the prescribed announcement of the Committee of the Board of Lawyers is issued about the legal cancellatio of defense counsels from the register, and if the defense counsel is not a barrister, within three months of the day of publication of this decree.

Para. 20.

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Trade will order the cancellation of Jewish patent representatives from the registers within three months of the publication of this decree.

H1173-0027

Exclusion of the Jews from being authorized civil engineers and licensed mine engineers.

Para. 21.

The Regional Office will withdraw the license from practising civil engineers and the Mine Authorities will withdraw the granted authorization from licensed engineers within three months of the publication of this decree.

Exclusion of the Jews from the medical profession.

The Ministry of Social and Health Administration will take away from the Jews, who on the day of the publication of this decree are carrying out their medical practise, the right to do so.

Exclusion of Jews from carrying out of veterinary practise.

Para. 27.

The Ministry of Agriculture will take away from Jews who are carrying out their veterinary practise on the day of the publication of this decree the right to do so.

THIRD PART.

General Decrees.

Penal Decrees.

Para. 30.

Violation of this decree as well as of the prescribed regulations and orders and prohibitions will be punished without legal proceedings by the District Authorities according to the degree of guilt with a fine up to 100.000 K or imprisonment up to 6 months. If the fine cannot be paid, supplementary punishment by imprisonment will be imposed according to the degree of guilt within the limits of the regulations for such acts.

para. 31.

Violators of this decree will be also punished who knowingly make wrong statements about the facts determining whether he himself or someone else is a Jew, in order to evade the effects of this decree.

H1173 - 0028

Conclusicnal Decrees.

Para. 32.

Measures taken befcre the publicatien cf this decree, as lcng as they ccrrespcnd tc these principles, remain unaffected. These measures as well as the measures taken in accordance with this decree dc nct justify claim fcr ccmpensatien cf the damages.

Para. 33.

This decree is put intc effect cn the day cf its publicatien; it will be carried cut by all members cf the Gcvernment.

sgd. Dr. Hacha

sgd. Ing. Elias

sgd. Jezek

sgd. Kalfus

sgd. Kapras

sgd. Dr. Krejci

sgd. Dr. Kratcchvil

sgd. Dr. Havelka

sgd. Cipera

sgd. Bubna

sigd. Dr. Klumpar

CERTIFICATE CF TRANSLATICN
CF DCCUMENT NC. 3913-PS

7 May 1946

I, IRENE VRBCVA, herby certify that I am thercughly ccnversant with the English and Czech languages and that the abcve is a true and ccrrect Partial Translatien cf Dcaument Nc. 3913-PS.

IRENE VRBCVA.

26

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3971-PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

First decree for the execution of the order of the Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia for the exclusion of Jews from the economic life of the protectorate.(p. 43)

Dated 26 January 1940

By virtue of article 2 of the order for the exclusion of Jews from the economic life of the protectorate, dated 26 January 1940 (Gazette page 41) the following is decreed:

Article 1

Beginning 30 April 1940 the running of business enterprises is prohibited to

(1) Jewish firms in the field of

a) textiles (retail)

b) shoes and leather goods (retail)

(2) The sale of these goods has to cease by 30 April 1940 in Jewish department stores as well as other places in which textiles, shoes and leather goods are sold besides other merchandise.

Article 2

The Jewish enterprises mentioned in article 1 are prohibited, beginning 1 February 1940 to participate in markets of all kinds, fairs or exhibitions by showing their industrial performances or accepting orders.

Article 3

Beginning 30 April 1940 Jews and Jewish enterprises are prohibited from house to house selling and from participating in any peddling trade.

Prague 26 January 1940

For the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

K.H.Frank

Under Secretary.

27

H1173 – 0029

I, Dr.Karl NEUMANN, Br.Exp.F.Permit No.112293, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document NO.3971-PS.

23 May 1946

Dr.Karl NEUMANN
Br.Exp.F.Permit No.112293

28

H1173-0030

H1173 - 0031

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3975-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

D E C R E E

of the Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia for the exclusion of Jews from the economic life of the protectorate.

Dated 26 January 1940 (p.41)

By virtue of article 1 of the law of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated 7 June 1939 (RGBl.I,page 1039) the following is decreed :

Article 1

Firms including shops of craftsmen are considered Jewish in the sense of this decree if the prerequisites of article 7 of the order of the Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia regarding Jewish assets dated 21 June 1939 (Gazette page 45) are fulfilled.

Article 2

1) The running of business enterprises of all kinds may be prohibited to Jewish enterprises.

2) Jewish enterprises which are conducted contrary to this prohibition will be closed by the police.

Article 3

1) Enterprises which are prohibited from running of business establishments of all kinds have to be dissolved and liquidated.

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(2) Exceptions may be permitted in so far as it seems necessary to transform Jewish business to non-Jewish property if the reasons are of general econonic nature, especially if it is for the purpose of securing the requirements of the population . Regarding the permission of exceptions the Reich protector and district governors (Oberlandraete) will decide according to the jurisdiction according to the order of the Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia concerning Jewish assets of 21 June 1939 (Gazette page 45) and the decrees executing this order.

Article 4

(1) Contracts made by Jewish enterprises and affected by article 2, can be voided by both parties by giving six weeks notice from the time this decree goes into effect. They can also be cancelled if, according to the law or to the clauses of the contract, cancellation can only be made at a later time. Legal or contractual clauses according to which the contract can be cancelled earlier, remain unchanged by this decree.

(2) The clauses of the decree regarding the dismissal of Jewish employees in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated 23 October 1939 (Gazette page 281) remain unchanged.

Article 5

The enterprises affected by article 2 may, in disregard of contrary agreements as to the duration of the renting agreement or as to the time of giving notice, cancel contracts for the renting of rooms that have been rented for the enterprise, if they conform to the legal time of giving notice for the first date at which the giving of notice is possible after the going into effect of this order. The same applies to rooms rented by the proprietor of enterprises affected, if the rooms are for him or his family. Article 1 is also applicable for leases or similar agreements.

H1173-0033

(2) Employees of enterprises affected by article 2 who have been given notice of leaving are allowed to give 4 weeks notice to the end of the month to break their leases on rooms they have rented for their family, irrespective of contrary agreements about its duration or the time of giving notice. Notice can only be given on the first date which is permissible after the termination of the service.

Article 6

(1) The merchandise on hand at the time this order becomes effective has to be offered to a place which has yet to be determined and the instructions of which are to be complied with.

(2) The creditors of the enterprise to be liquidated have to be satisfied from the proceeds of the total liquidation according to the sequence of the bankruptcy act.

Article 7

Claims for compensation can not be based upon the measures of this order

Article 8

Violations of this order and the decrees, issued for its execution, will be punished according to article 10 of the decree concerning Jewish assets, dated 21 June 1939.

Article 9

The Reich protector may issue decrees for the execution and the complementing of this order and decide administratively questions of doubt finally.

Prague 26 January 1940.

For the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia
K.H. F R A N K
Undersecretary .

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H1173-0034

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3975 - PS.

23 May 1946

I, H.J.HARRISON, Br.Exp.F.Permit No. 110609, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3975-PS.

H.J. HARRISON,
Br.Exp.F.Permit No.110609.

H1173-0035

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3972-PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Verordnungsblatt (Gazette)
of the Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia.
Dated 2 April 1940, No 14, page 89.

Second decree
for the execution of anorder of the Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia concerning the exclusion of Jews from the economic life of the protectorate, dated 26 January 1940 (Gazette page 41)

Dated 19 March 1940.

By virtue of articles 2 and 9 of the order of the Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia concerning the exclusion of Jews from the economic life of the protectorate, dated 26 January 1940 (Gazette page 41) the following is decreed:

1. Beginning 15 April 1940 Jewish enterprises are prohibited from participating in the movie industry (activities of all kindsas the production of films, operation of studios, copying and renting of films or the operation of movie houses etc.)

2. Activity is also prohibited run as a sideline to other occupations.

Prague, 19 March 1940

For the Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

Dr. von Burgsdorff
Undersecretary.

37

H1173-0036

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3972-PS
cont'd

I, H.J. HARRISON, Br.Exp.F. Permit Nr. 110609, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.3972-PS.

23 May 1946

H.J. Harrison
Br.Exp.F.Permit Nr.110609

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3908-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Third Enactment Decree of the Order of the Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia for the eliminiation of the Jews from the economy of the Protectorate of 26 January 1940
(V 13 LRP Page 41)
Of 10 January 1941.

By virtue of Articles 2 and 9 of the decree of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia for the elimination of Jews from the economy of the Protectorate of 26 January 1940 (Official gazette of the Reich Protectorate (VBLRP, page 41) it is ordered:

Article 1

Effective 31 March 1941 Jews and Jewish enterprises are forbidden to manage economic establishments of the following nature:

a) Wholesale and retail business on ones own account or for others,
b) Hotel and lodging business,
c) insurance enterprises,
d) navigation,
e) shipping and storage,
f) Travelling agencies,
g) Tourist trade,
h) Trucking and transportation of any kind including rental of motor-cars and other vehicles,
i) Banks and money exchange,
j) Pawnshops,
k) Information and collection,
l) Guarding,
m) Placing of Automats,
n) Advertising agencies,
o) Housing, real-estate and mortage brokerage
p) Professional employment agencies,
q) Marriage agencies.

(2) Exceptions are made for special reasons.

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Article 2

Opening of new agencies to conduct legal business in merchandise or professional services of any kind (agents, brokers, representatives, travelling salesmen) or the expansion of such activities are prohibited to Jews and Jewish enterprises.

Prague, 10 January 1941.

The Reich Protector for Bohemia
and Moravia

By Order
K. H. Frank
Secretary of State.

I, THEODORE LIT X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3908-PS.

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

H1173-0039

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3973-PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

D e c r e e

concerning discharge of Jewish employees in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia,

Dated 23 October 1939 ("Verordnungsblatt"1939 page 281). By virtue of art.1 of the decree concerning the legislation ("Rechtsetzungsrecht") in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 7 June 1939 (RGBl,I page 1039) the following is decreed:

Art.1

Contracts of any kind with Jewish employees can be terminated as of the first of each month giving 6 weeks notice. On expiration of the period of notice the employee is not entitled to any claims, arising from the terminated contract, especially claims for pensions and compensations.

Art.2

If a contract with Jewish employees is terminated, or if a termination has already been effected a single compensation of a six month's salary at the most may be paid. If Jewish employees have made payments into employee pension fund the paid up amounts in addition to a possible compensation, have to be refunded including appropriate interest.

Art.3

All legal or contract provisions concerning compensations, pensions or other single or permanent indemnities in contrast with this decree are legally void. Claims based on the law of 21 February 1929 concerning the old age insurance of private employees in executive or responsible positions (Slg.dG.u.V. No.26) are hereby not affected.

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Art.4

The meaning of the word Jew is established in art.6 of the decree of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia concerning Jewish property of 21 June 1939 (Verordnungsblatt(Gazette) of the Reich Protector 1939 No.6, page 45).

Art.5

This decree becomes effective as of to-day.

For the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia

signed Frank

Under Secretary.

I, H.J.HARRISON,Br.Exp.F.Permit No. 110609, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3973-PS.

23 May 1946

H.J.HARRISON
Br.Exp.F.Permit No.110609

H1173-0041

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 3974-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Decree concerning the legal position of Jewish employees in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia.

14 September 1940, page 475

On the basis of art. 1 of the decree on the "Rechtsetzungsrecht" in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia of 7 June 1939 (RGBl. I, p. 1039) the following is ordained:

Art. 1

(1) The decree of the Reich Protector of 23 October 1939 on the dismissal of Jewish employees in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia (Verordnungsblatt of the Reich Protector 1939, p. 281) does not apply to the employees of the employers named in art. 5 of the Government decree of 4 July 1939 on the legal position of the Jews (Slg. d. G. u. V. Nr. 136/1940).

(2) As far as the contracts of such employees have been cancelled according to art. 1 of the decree of 23 October 1939, the employees are considered dismissed from their service in the sense of art. 5 of the Government decree of 4 July 1939 (Slg. d. G. u. V. Nr. 136/1940).

Art. 2

Compensation money recognized and agreed upon in the sense of art. 1 sentence 2 of the decree of 23 October 1939, before the decree of 23 October 1939 became valid are to be decreased to the maximum allowed by art. 2 of the decree of 23 October 1939. Other payments made in the sense of art. 3, sentence 1 of the decree of 23 October 1939, before the decree of 23 October 1939 became valid, are to be discontinued.

Art. 3

(1) All institutions in existence for enterprises and factories of all kinds which have the purpose to assist employees particularly in cases of illness, incapacity to work or old age or their widows and orphans, as relief-funds, internal pension-funds, independent pension, insurance and subsidy institutions are regarded as factory pension-funds in the sense of art. 2, sentence 2 of the decree of 23 October 1939.

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(2) Jewish employees no longer may be members of such pension-funds. Dues paid by them to these institutions from their private means are to be refunded. In case regular payments have been received the dues paid out of private means are to be refunded at a ratio of the to be expected duration of life to the duration of the pension received so far. The duration of life is to be estimated according to the last German statistics of the deathrate. In case of non-Jewish members in the family dues will only be refunded if it is determined that said members of the family cannot receive payments from the factory pension-fund.

(3) In addition, a settlement up to a total of six times the monthly payment or in six monthly rates may be granted.

(4) An interest of 4% is to be paid on the dues to be refunded.

Art. 4

(1) The regulations of the decree of 23 October 1939 and of this decree apply to the Jewish survivors of Jewish or non-Jewish employees or persons eligible for payments. The survivors have the right to reimbursement and settlement. As regards payments to orphans the completion of the 18th year is taken as the term up to which payment may be expected. In cases where payments to widows and to orphans are to be made the reimbursement claim is to be calculated without consideration of the orphan payments. In case one surviving party eligible for payments is non-Jewish the reimbursement claim is invalid.

(2) Claims of non-Jewish survivors of Jews to whom the decree of 23 October 1939 and this decree apply are to be determined without considering these regulations.

Art. 5

Reimbursement of dues and settlements according to art. 2 of the decree of 23 October 1939 are only granted on application to be submitted within six months after announcement of this decree. Reimbursement of dues is impossible when claims against the factory pension-funds are invalid.

Art. 6

(1) The regulations on factory pension-funds do not apply to such funds which grant payments to such employees for which the pension insurance according to art. 3 of the law of 21 February 1939, re: pension insurance for private employees in higher classifications (Slg. d. G. u. V. Nr. 26/1929 is carried out.

(2) In addition, they do not apply to subsidy institutions in the sense of art. 73 of this law.

Art. 7

(1) Jewish employees insured according to art. 3 of the law of 21 February 1929 (Slg. d. G. u. V. Nr. 26/1929) or with a subsidy institution are transferred to the Gen. pension institution (Allg. Pensionsanstalt) to which their reimbursement part is to be transferred. This also applies to persons continuing insurance voluntarily.

(2) In the future Jewish employees are excluded:

a) From insurance according to art. 3 of the law of 21 February 1929 (Slg. d. G. u. V. Nr. 26/1929).

b) From Insurance with subsidy institutions;

c) From additional insurance according to articles 122, 123 of the law of 21 February 1929 (Slg. d. G. u. V. Nr. 26/1929);

d) From journalist's insurance according to art. 124 of the law of 21 February 1929 (Slg. d. G. u. V. Nr. 26/1929).

Art. 8

(1) Pensions of Jews, which are excluded from the insurances listed in art. 7, part 2, a) and b) and who do not become members of the Gen. pension institution (Allgemeine Pensionsanstalt) effective as of 1 December 1939, consist of payments which would have had to be paid if these insurances had not been in existence and half of the additional sum to be paid on the basis of these insurances. This applies to the former insurance according to art. 7, part 2, c) and to the (Allg. Pensionsanstalt) according to d).

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(2) Payments exceeding those to be granted according to the law up to now shall not be granted.

Art. 9

(1) Art. 8 also applies to the Jewish survivors of Jewish or non-Jewish insured persons or people entitled to get pensions.

(3) Pensions of non-Jewish survivors of Jewish insured persons or people entitled to get pensions are to be determined as if the regulation of art. 8 did not exist. The transfer of a Jewish insured person to the Allg. Pensionsanstalt according to art. 7, part 1 is decisive for the pension claim of his non-Jewish survivors.

Art. 10

This decree becomes valid on 11 November 1939. Payments made contrary to the provisions of the decree of 23 October 1939 and this decree during the time up to the announcement of this decree shall not be reclaimed.

The Reich Protector for Bohemia and Morav
Freiherr von Neurath

I, Dr. Karl Neumann, Br. Exp. F. Permit No. 112293, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3974-PS.

23 May 1946

Dr. Karl Neumann
Br. Exp. F. Permit

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3969-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

D e c r e e

of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia concerning the letting of premises occupied by Jews.

Dated 7 October 1940 , page 511

By virtue of Art.1 of the decree about the "Rechtsetzungsrecht" in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of 7 June 1939 (RGBL. Page 1039) the following is ordained:

Art.1

(1) Dwellings (rooms) which are rented to Jews (Art.6 of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia concerning Jewish properties, dated 21 July 1939 - VBlRProt. page 45) may at the termination of the lease be let only with the approval of the Central Office for Jewish emigration in Prague. Leases signed in violation of this decree are void.

(2) This provision applies also to dwellings (rooms) which after termination of the lease are still occupied by Jews or were evacated after 30June 1940 and not yet reoccupied. Signed leases for same may be declared void by the Central Office for Jewish emigration.

(3) The Central Office for Jewish emigration may transfer the exercise of its authority to the "Oberlandraete".

Art.2

No claims for damages can be based on measures resulting from this decree.

Art.3

If dwellings have been let in violation of or in evading the provisions of this decree,the Central Office for Jewish emigration may order the evacuation of the dwellings. After expiration of the time set in the evacuation order the Central Office for Jewish emigration may obtain a court order for compulsory evacuation. The cost of the proceedings must be paid by the lessor.

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Art.4

This decree becomes effective as of to-day.

Prague, 7 October 1940

For the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia

K.H. Frank

Under Secretary

I, Dr.Karl NEUMANN, Br.Exp.F.Permit No.112293, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.3969-PS.

22 May 1946

Dr.Karl NEUMANN
Br.Exp.F.Permit No.112293

H1173-0047

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 3911-PS
OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Police Regulations

concerning the wearing of insignia by Jews.

Dated 1 September 1941.

(Reichsgesetzblatt I, Page 547, issued on 5.IX.1941).

On the basis of the Decree concerning the police regulations of the Reich Minister dated 14 November 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, Page 1582) and of the Ordinance concerning legislative rights in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia dated 7 June 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt I Page 1039), it is ordered, in agreement with the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia:

Article 1

(1) Jews (Article 5 of the First Ordinance to the Reich Citizen Law (Reichsbuergergesetz) dated 14 November 1935-(Reichsgesetzblatt I Page 1333) from the age of six are forbidden to appear in public without a Jewish star.

(2) The Jewish star consists of yellow material with a six edged star with a black border the size of the palm of a hand, with the inscription "Jew" in black. It is to be sewn on securely and worn visibly on the left side of the chest of the garment.

Clause 2

Jews are forbidden,

a) to leave the district in which they are resident, without written permission from the local police authorities;

b) to wear decorations, medals and other marks of distinction.

Clause 3

Articles 1 and 2 do not apply

a) to the Jewish spouse in a mixed marriage as long as descendants of the marriage exist and these are not considered Jews, and also where the marriage no longer exists or the only son has fallen in the present war;

b) to the Jewish lawful wife in a childless mixed marriage during the duration of the marriage.

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Clause 4.

(1) Whoever contravenes Articles 1 and 2 wittingly or unwittingl is punished with a fine up to 150 Reichsmark or with imprisonment up to six weeks.

(2) Further police security measures as well as penal regulatior according to which more severe penalty is incurred, remain unchanged.

Clause 5.

The police regulations apply also in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia with the provision that the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia can adapt the provision of Article 2 letter a) to the local conditions in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Clause 6.

The police regulations are effective 14 days after their promulgation.

Berlin, 1 September 1941

The Reich Minister of the Interior.

By Order.

Heydrich.

The First Ordinance to the Reich Citizens Law dated 14 November 1935 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1 Page 1333) mentioned in Clause 1 of the preceding Ordinance was promulgated in the Verordnungsblatt of the Reich Protectorate 1941 Page 405.

I, THEODORE LIT, X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No.3911-PS

18 May 1946

THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

46

H1173-0049

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3912-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

D e c r e e

of the

Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia

concerning the supervision of Jews through Jewish organizations

of March 5th 1940.

With regard to Article 1 of the decree concerning the right of legislation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of June 7th 1939 (RGBL I, Page 1039) it is decreed:

Article 1

(1)The Jewish religious communities in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia have the task and are authorized to take care of all Jews, (Article 6 of the decree as of June 21st 1939 of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia concerning Jewish property, Page 45 of the VBLRP), in the sphere of emigration. As far as necessary, further tasks can be assigned to them by the Reich Protector.

(2) The Jewish religious communities are authorized, for the fullfilment of their tasks, to levy assessments from Jews, according to a subscription regulation which requires the authorization of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia or of an agency entrusted by him.

(3) The directives of the Jewish religious community of Prague must be followed by the other Jewish religious communities and Jewish political organizations of the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia.

(4) By order of the Reich Protector, the central agency for Jewish emigration in Prague, determines the extent of the right of issuing directives.

Article 2

(1) The Jewish religious communities and the other Jewish organizations, foundations and funds, with the exception of the legal corporations enumerated in Article 7 of the decree as of June 21st 1939 concerning Jewish property, page 45 of the Gazette of Decrees

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of the Reich Protector (VBLPP), are placed under the supervision of the central agency for Jewish emigration in Prague. The central agency performs the supervision according to the directives of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.

(2) The organizations, foundations and funds mentioned in paragrapl 1, are considered as Jewish, if they are actually under the dominatinating influence of Jews. Whether this is the case, is decided by the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia or by the agency authorized by him.

Article 3

(1) The right of supervision of the central agency for Jewish emigration in Prague covers also the authority to dissolve the Jewish legal corporations enumerated in Article 2, or to transfer and incorporate them into other organizations.

(2) The decision to that effect requires no explanation and is incontestable. The relevant legal regulations or statutes of thos legal corporations, especially with respect to the utilization of property, have no force with respect to the orders which might be given according to paragraph 1.

Article 4

(1) Claims of any kind against the Jewish legal corporations named in Par.2, are withdrawn from the ordinary legal channels including coercive proceedings. Upon demand of the central agency for Jewish emigration, proceedings already pending must be discontinued.

(2) For the claims named in paragraph 1, the regulations of the law as of December 9th 1937, published in the RGBL I, page 1333, concerr the granting of indemnities in case of sequestration or transfer of properties, must be appliedin accordance with the meaning of the law. The detailed regulations to that effect are issued by the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

H1173-0051

Article 5

(1) A public legal fund which enjoys the quality of a legal entity, is established as property administration of the central agency for Jewish emigration in Prague.

(2) The fund is called "Emigration Fund for Bohemia and Moravia". Its office is in Prague.

(3) It is exempted from all taxes.

(4) In matters of civil law, the fund is subjected to the German jurisdiction.

(5) The fund supervision authority is the commander of the securit police of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, who also establishes the statutes.

Article 6

Properties of dissolved Jewish religious communities and other Jewish legal corporations of the kind indicated in article 2, can be assigned by the central agency for Jewish emigration in Prague to the emigration fund for Bohemia and Moravia, without consideration of inheritence rights.

Article 7

Claims for damage, Par.7 pertaining to measures taken after this decree, are not admissible.

Article 8

This decree becomes effective as of March 10th 1940.

Prague, March 5th 1940

The Reich Protector for Bohemia and
Moravia.
Baron von Neurath.

I, THEODORE LIT, X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.3912-PS.

18 May 1946

THEODOR LIT
X 046 185

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3978 PS
OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DECREE of the 20th July, 1941, re the treatment of War Damage suffered by Jews.

(VOBL.R.P., 1941, P, 426.) (RGB I, P 437, issued on 23.7.41).

.....

On the strength of paragraph 31 of the "Decree re material war damage" (KSSchVO) of the 30th November, 1940 (RGB I, P 1547), the following is decreed:

Paragraph 1

(1) Jews receive no compensation on the basis of the KSSchVO and the executive and supplementary instructions issued in pursuance thereto. Nor are they entitled to make claims on the basis of the KSSchVO.

(2) If the person suffering the damage is a Jew, the rights of non-Jews also affected by the damage (persons entitled to claim under para 13, sub para 1, sentence 1 of the KSSchVO) remain untouched. They will be attended to in accordance with the following regulations:

Paragraph 2

Apart from the persons named in para 1, sub-para 2, the representative of the Reich's interests is also entitled to put forward claims. In exceptional cases, when this seems necessary in order to preserve the rightful interests of German creditors, the examining authority may allow other people also to make applications (particularly personal creditors of a Jew or the administrator of Jewish property).

Paragraph 3

The examining authority can order that material damage be liquidated in kind at Reich expense, reserving the right to recover the cost from the Jew. If there is a public interest in having the damage eliminated, the instructions may be given officially. The regulations concerning compensation in kind (para 10 of the KSSchVO) apply correspondingly. Persons entitled to claim may be entrusted with carrying out the instructions.

Paragraph 4

(1) Where instructions as in Para 3 are not issued, the war damage suffered by the Jew is to be ascertained on application (para 12, sub-para 1, sentence 4 of the KSSchVO).

(2) On application, third party claimants (para 3), sub-paras 2,3 of the

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KSSchVO) receive compensation - up to the figure of the damage ascertained, - to the amount which would have been due to them in the case of compensation to be granted under the KSSchVO. Para 18, sentences 1 and 4 of the KSSchVO apply correspondingly. Exceptionally, compensation can also be granted to other German creditors of a Jew, where special reasons of expediency demand this.

(3) The claims which creditors who have been compensated according to sub-para 2 are entitled to against Jews are, on payment, transferred to the Reich to the extent of the compensatory payments granted.

Paragraph 5

The right exists to claim a refund at any time from the Jew suffering the damage, up to the amount of all the expenses arising for the Reich in cases as under Paras 3 and 4. On the application of the representative of the Reich's interests, the obligation to make compensation is to be stated by the examining authority. The Reich Minister of Finance will decree the necessary regulations concerning the date of falling due, the securing, the payment and the collection of the amount of the refund.

Paragraph 6

The regulations of this decree applicable to Jews also apply to Jewish undertakings as defined in Article 1 of the third decree to the Reich citizenship law of the 14th June 1938 (RGB I, Page 627): they also apply to non-Jewish legal successors of a Jew, if they have acquired the damaged object after the damage was caused. Should any undue hardships arise for non-Jewish partners from the application of this rule, a compensation for hardship may be granted them upon application; the president of the Reich Court of Administration (Reich War Damage Office) will decide the application in agreement with the representative of the Reich's interests.

Paragraph 7

(1) Paragraph 1, sub-paras 1 and 2 of this decree do not apply

(a) to the Jewish husband living in a mixed marriage, where descendants of this marriage exist, and where these are not regarded as Jews (Para 5, sub-para 2 of the first decree to the Reich Citizenship law of the 14th November 1935, RGB I, Page 1333) even when the marriage no longer exists.

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(b) in the case of a childless mixed marriage, also to the Jewish wife for the duration of the marriage.

(2) War damage suffered by persons as named in sub-para 1 are to be treated according to the KSSchVO.

(3) This decree also applies to stateless Jews and Jews possessing a nationality other than German, and to the war damage suffered by them.

Berlin, 20 July, 1941.

The Reich Minister for the Interior

FRICK

I, Major L.A. Hill, R.A., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. 3978 PS.

L.A. Hill,
Major.

31 May, 1946.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3979 PS
OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

THIRD DECREE

for the execution of the Law for the protection of German blood and German honour, of the 5th July, 1941. (RGB I 1941 P. 384).

.....

By virtue of para 6 of the law for the protection of German blood and German honour of the 15 September, 1935 (RGBI P. 1146) and by virtue of article 13 of the Fuehrer's and Reich Chancellor's decree regarding the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of the 16th March, 1939 (RGB I P 485), the following is decreed in agreement with the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia,

Paragraph 1

In the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia the regulations of the law for the protection of German blood and German honour of the 15 September, 1935 (RGB I P. 1146) and the regulations of the first executive decree thereto of the 14 November, 1935 (RGB I P 1334) are valid since the entry into force of the Fuehrer's and Reich Chancellor's decree concerning the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of the 15 March 1939 (RGB I P. 485). Similarly, the additional decree to the first executive decree to the law concerning the protection of blood of the 16th February 1940 (RGB I P. 394) is also in force.

Paragraph 2

(1) Who is a Jew and who is of partly Jewish blood is decided in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia too in accordance with Para 2, sub-para 2 and Para 5 of the first decree to the Reich Citizenship Law of the 14th November, 1935 (RGB I P. 1333).

(2) From the date of entry into force of this decree onwards, Protectorate subjects of partly Jewish blood who had two grandparents of pure Jewish race count as Jews, granted the assumptions of Para 5 sub-para 2 of the first decree to the Reich Citizenship Law.

Paragraph 3

In the case of marriages between German subjects and Protectorate subjects, Protectorate subjects are to be treated as German subjects as far as the application of the regulations regarding the prohibition of marriage because of partly Jewish blood is concerned (Para 1 of the law for the protection of German blood and German honour, paras 2 to 4 and para 6 of the first executive decree thereto).

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Paragraph 4

Those stateless persons whose domicile or usual residence is abroad also come under the regulations to be applied to stateless persons according to Para 15 of the first decree for the execution of the law for the protection of German blood and German honour, if they were formerly Protectorate subjects.

Paragraph 5

Protectorate subjects are not aliens in the sense of the regulations specified in Para 1.

Berlin 5 July, 1941.

For the Reich Minister of the Interior

Dr. Stuckart

The Head of the Party Chancellery

M. Bormann

For the Reich Minister of Justice

Dr. Schlegelberger.

I, Major L.A. Hill, R.A., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 3979 PS.

L.A. Hill
Major.

30 May, 1946.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

H-1173

Filed June 25

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BRITISH DOCUMENT BOOK

CONSTANTIN v. NEURATH

No. 123 (ENGLISH)

Constantin von Neurath

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